WASHINGTON.

Senator Carpenter Sawing the Civil Service Board.

Sumner Hoist with His One-Term Petard.

"Beware of the Vidders"---A Warning to the House.

"ARBITRATION" OR THE QUAKER GUN.

The Race for the Vice Presidency-Colfax First, Bentwell Second, Blaine a Bad Third. Wilson Withdrawn.

TOBACCO AND INTERNAL TAXES.

Woman Suffrage Worsted in the Senate and Struggling Before the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1872. Severe and Sarcastic Criticism of Civil Service Retorm in the Senate.

comn, at least in the estimation of radical agitators, by reporting adversely to a request for the use of the Senate Chamber for the Judiciary Committee to give the Woodhullites a public hearing. He also stated that the committee would soon report on the main petition, that for a declaratory act enforcing the fourteenth amendment in their behalf. character of that report is readily predicted, because it will doubtless be drawn by Senator Carpenter, who, though in favor of woman suffrage, does not as a lawyer believe in the Woodhull plan.

Mr. Chandler reported and secured the passage of a bill granting the Philadelphia city iceboats power use more steam than the regulations now allow. Mr. Blair also reported a bill relative to supplying was amended on Mr. Conkling's motion so as to include within its benefits officers below the grade of The galieries were well filled and there was a large number of privileged Benator Carpenter having announced his intention to debate the civil service commission plan of reform. The interest in this subject is, of course, very great in a city, so large a portion of whose population must be affected by its provisions. Before the hour of one arrived senator Morrill reported favorably from the Finance Committee the House bill enforcing the eight hour law and providing for the payment of mechanics and others whom the superviceableness of supervising architects and other functionaries who have thought they knew what was meant better than the law makers. and have, therefore, deducted two hours difference

of time from the pay of men in government employ. At one o'clock Mr. Carpenter took the floor and proceeded to deliver in an easy and graceful man-ner a sharp and telling argument in opposition to the civil service scheme. He argued that the President had yielded to clamor in endorsing the plan and that the second sober sense of the people would be the other way. Mr. Carpenter was quite facetious and made many happy hits of wit and satire. Sumner was of this class, and the Wisconsin Senfor created a hearty laugh by describing in the quiet way and with the clear and musical voice, which are parts of his personality, the introduction of an amendment to the proposition by which no Senator or Representative should ever re-elected. He described Mr. Sumner, forced by his devotion to principle, as taking up his hat and leaving the Champer, and ended a piece of keen wit by exclaiming, "All hail to the one term ! Farewell to the Senator from Massachusetts! It would be a sorrowful hour when the Senate lost that great man; but all human ills can be borne." "Civil Ser. vice reform" were, in his estimation, but catchpenny words. Change was not always reform. It was better to stand by what had generally worked well, rather than establish a policy copied from monarchial surroundings, and calculated to create a privileged class. Mr. Carpenter's line of oppostion turned on this, and also on the legal objection tion that it was not possible to delegate the appointing power to any source other than that proyided by the constitution, which was the Executive by and with the advice and consent of the Sen-Me." If Congress could legalize a plan by which the President should be confined to one of three men chosen in the proposed way, why could it not determine who that man should be without examination. He was very tunny in contrasting such what the new rules required of copying clerks and did not require of department heads. A petty consul must be a citizen of the United States, but the Secretary of State need not be. A copying clerk must know how to read and write, but the Attorney General is not required to do so. He understood the Advisory Board to be now engaged in grouping the thought, groping in the dark. Towards and a hait, Mr. Carpenter raised considerable merriment by funny references to the questions that would be addressed to competing applicants. He asked what chemistry would have to do with a messenger or even a cierk's duties, and declared that for one he knew no more about chemistry than he now knew of the pearly gates of the New day expect to know something, for, thank God! he would not have to stand a competitive examination for admission within them.

The Senator was severe on the "schoolmaster" plau, asking why the young man who stayed at home should have a better chance that he was went to the field, simply because the latter did not glibly tell how far the earth and moon were apart or which were the four principal rivers emptying into

Mr. Carpenter was followed by Mr. Trumbull in reply which, while effective in pointing out the abuses of patronage, was, critically speaking, more damaging to the plan of the Civil Service Commission than even Mr. Carpenter's open attack. Mr. Trumbull charged the abuse on the usurpation of the appointing power, wrought through the use of patronage by members of Congress. This was the great evil, in his opinion, and abolished and fixed tenure of office established, the civil service would come round all right. The lilinois Senator did not believe our officials were gence, nor had he any great faith in the competitive system. This was a severe blow to the scheme in the House of its irlends, and Mr. Curtis, who sat on a sofa near by, evidently felt it. Mr. Trumbuil was very adroit in handling the President's endorsement, and by naving read portions of the reports where it was the collection of revenue through incompetent offilike Sherman and Morton, who have charge of administration interests when they are assailed. Mr. Trumbull was followed in animated debate by Mesers. Sherman, Morton and Edmunds, the latter holding the floor when the

The discussion developed the fact that the admin-Istration wing of the majority do not care for the popularity against the proposed plan awaiting the

Warm Debate on the Widow William? Pension in the House-Absence of the Speaker. the illness of his child the Speaker announced that he would be absent from the Rouse for two days, and appointed Mr. Dawes | she could not be liable on contracts with her clients.

to fill the chair during that time. There was another d discussion over an uniortunate woman sking for a pension this morning, which so affected the congressional nerves of members as to render further legislation impossible, and after the termination of the wrangiq nusiness ended for hation of the wrange husiness ended for the day. Mr. Moore, from the Committee of Pensions unanimously reported a bill asking that a pension be granted to Martha B. Williams. The Commissioner of Pensions had rejected the claim upon the ground of insufficient proof that the soldier had contracted the disease of which he died while in the army. Mr. Garneld opposed the bili whose decision would be overruled in case this bill passed. He thought the Commissioner ought to know whether the proof was in-sufficient, and he would not take the responsibility of administering a rebuke to him, which such action would be in effect. Mr. Moore said the proof in the case was overwhelmingly sufficient to convince every member on the committee that it was a just case, and he hoped the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations would find satisfaction in being able to wring a few dollars from a poor widow for taxes and refuse to He thought the men composing the Committee of quite as able to decide the question of testimony as the Commissioner Pensions. They found the proof ample to satisfy them that it was a proper case for legislation, since it had failed to be favorably decided by him. Mr. Farnsworth thought quite likely the Commissioner knew nothing about it. He had received astonishing decisions from that gentleman, who, upon investigation, knew nothing of them, the decisions being the work of some clerk. Mr. Myers, of Pennsylvania, spoke eloquently for the widow and for the modification of the laws which rendered such a discussion necessary. He was satisfied this was a just bill and ought to pass. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, managed to interrogate upon the merits of the question several times, but lailed to take issue with anyone and gave his co-operation for itpassage. The controversy grew quite animated, and, after Mr. Garfield succeeded in amending by limiting payment to the time of the passage of the

The Vice Presidential Nomination-Colfax Boutwell Favorites-Blaine Going Down-Wilson Nowhere.

the bill passed.

act, Mr. Moore moved the previous question and

Republican candidates for the Vice Presidency are not as numerous as they were a few weeks ago. Mr. Colfax's modest self-denial, as expressed in a recent declaration of readmess to again immorate himself on the "altar of his country," has proved a bombshell among the ambitious. Possesseion of the bauble, generally sneered at and derided when obtained, was the coveted desire of many men within the ruling party. The present incumben being believed to be fairly out of the way, the contest for succession narrowed, it was supposed, to the candidate who could obtain a major ty of New England votes in the Nominating Convention. The President and Mr. Colfax being both from the West, it was believed that a successor of the latter would naturally come from the East. The chief candidates were understood to be Senator Wilson and Secre a ry Boutwell, of Massachusetts, and Speaker Blaine of Maine. The issue of the Butler fight was regarded

as laying out the Senator, and Mr. Blaine became the lavorite. Even after the announcement from Colfax that "Barkis is willin'," friends of the Speaker declared their belief that he would beat the present incumbent at the Philadelphia Convention. Within the past week, however, a change has come over the spirit of their dream and it is now conceded that Mr. Blaine lies slain in the sawdust. Senator Morrill and Representative Lynch, of Maine, the first quietly and the last openly, resisted the Speaker's pretensions. Blaine himself has done his best to give intensity to this opposition by acts against the one in his official position and against the other in State affairs, which were not likely to mollify them and enable him to secure a united delegation. The announcement of Mr. Col. fax's candidacy has been used by Blaine's opponents, and their journals at home have come out for the present incumbent's re-election. Leading papers in Maine now intimate that Mr. Blaine has withdrawn from the candidacy. The same intima-tion is made here. It is conceded that the Speaker is wise in this determination; for, judging by the feeling he has aroused in the arrangement of the committees and other matters, there would be but little chance for him. The revenue reformers are dissatisfied because the Speaker did not give them entire control of the shaping of fiscal legislation, and the protectionists are angry even even to bitterness at what they denounce as treachery to them. The White House is regarded as unfriendly to Blaine, because the Speaker has, in its opinion, pursued the same policy as he followed in the House-as, for instance, using his position as chairman of the State publican Committee to eliminate the were drafted for presentation to the State Convention. All of these things make it evident that Mr. Blaine's chances for the Vice Presidency have for

the present "gone where the woodbine twineth." The interference by Senator Wilson in Butler's contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts has made the latter a foe strong enough to defeat all Vice Presidential aspirations. The programme of the Butlerites was to secure the reconstruction of the republican party by bringing in the labor reform element and electing the General to the Executive chair, obtain a Legislature favorable to them, unite on Henry Wilson as a fit candidate for the second place on the national ticket, and when elected thereto fill his vacant seat in the Senate with Wendell Phillips or some one eise on whom they might agree, and Butler to be the Secretary of State in Grant's next administra-

All of this it is declared was defeated by Mr. Wilson's return from Europe and the casting of his influence against them. So the Butler radicals are all against Mr. Wilson. As to Mr. Col-fax they are indifferent, their real choice being Secretary Boutwell, who, it is whispered, has the good wishes of the President in such a movement. There seems no objection to Mr. Boutwell's changing his base from the Treasury to the Senate Chamber, to the gratification of all concerned. The Secretary is regarded by the better informed as the choice of the President for the second place with him; and, with the strong feeling as to location which exists, and will hereafter be more openly developed, the Secretary may be the "coming man" at Philadelphia. Pennsylvania is not quite certain as to the irustworthiness of Mr. Bout-well. He has been with them in the main on protection, but is regarded as very unsound on railroad issues. There seems no other name now discussed which is at all likely to affect Mr. Colfax's ambition

and reluctantly expected honors, Evening Reception by the President. The first public evening reception by President Grant at the Executive Mansion this evening was argely attended by citizens and strangers, together with officers of the Cabinet, of the army and navy, several of the Diplomatic Corps and members of both houses of Congress. The visitors, after being presented to the President and Mrs. Grant, passed into the East Room, which, with the vestibule, presented a gay scene of promenaders. The music of

the Marine Band enlivened the occasion. Reception at the British Minister's.
Sir Edward and Lady Thornton gave their first reception of the season to-night, which was attended by foreign ministers, Cabinet officers, Justices of the Supreme Court, the Vice President of the United States, various members of Congress, together with other persons of distinction and private citizens, and a large number of ladies. It was a brilliant entertainment.

The Myra Bardwell Woman Lawyer Case. Senator Carpenter to-day argued the case of Myra Bardweil against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court. The case involved the question of oman's rights under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It was contended that by virtue of those amendments all citizens, without distinction of color or sex, and, when a woman, without reference to marriage, are entitled to practise any trade, profession or pursuit which they may choose as an avocation. In this case the plaintiff, who is a married woman, sought to be admitted to the bar in Illinois, and the application was refused on the ground that as she was a married woman

The case was heard here in review, and senato Carpenter took occasion to declare his views in favor of woman suffrage. Mrs. Bardwell is the editress of the Chicago Legal News,

The Military Division of the South Abolished. A general order of the War Department announces that, by direction of the President, the Military Division of the South is discontinued. The commanders of the departments of the South and of the Guif will report direct to the headquarters

The personal staff of the late Major General Halleck will report for duty with their proper commanders. The general staff officers of the division will report for orders to the chiefs of their re spective departments. The records of the division will be turned over to the Headquarters of the De partment of the South, except such as are not needed there, which will be forwarded to Washington by Captain R. N. Scott, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

The Tobacco Interest Before the Ways and

Means Committee.
The Committee of Ways and Means this morning gave a hearing to representatives of the tobacco interests. Samuel W. Bailey, of Virginia, represent ing the tobacco interests of that State, said the manufacturers were doing very little business, because an impression existed that there would be change in the law, and this them cautious. The bulk of the tobacco is in warenouse or factory. He should like to nave a declara tion made at an early day as to what would be done in the way of legislation, or that nothing at al would be done, so that all parties might have some degree of security and transact their business understandingly. In reply to a question why they did not manufacture for export duty, he said some in Richmond and Petersburg are engaged doing so eqcinsively, but those who manufacture for home consumption are afraid the toobacco is shipped from Virginia for foreign markets through New York, as Richmond has no line of steamers. New York, therefore, has the advantage of Richmond, the former possessing large pecuntary means, which enable the dealers there to hold tobacco in their own factories and to profit by the markets. Those whom he represented asked of Congress a uniform tax of sixteen cents on tobacco, and the principal reason for this was that it would give ail the revenue heretofore claimed from tobacco, and was the only rate of tax that would give satisfaction and result in a permanent settlement of the question. If the tax were thirty-two cents it would destroy the lower grades of manufacture. understandingly. In reply to a question why they

nufacture. mas Carroll, of New York, in explanation of

of manufacture.

Thomas Carroll, of New York, in explanation of one of the branches of the subject, gave the reasons why tobacco was manufactured cheaper in Canada than in the United States, which were the cheaper price of sugar, incorice and labor and less restrictions on manufacture and transportation.

Mr. J. D. Evans, of New York, representing the New York Tobacco Beard of Trade, said they were in favor of bonded warehouses, which they, at least, thought would do no harm, but believed they were of immense benefit to them and the government. There were sixteen bonded warehouses; five of them in New York, two in Philadelphis, one in Oregon, one in California, one in Boston, two in Baltimore, one in New Orleans and one in Mobile. Many dealers in the South were not able to carry the amount of stock unmanufactured in the summer, and hence the necessity of bonded warehouses. The manufacturers have to apply to capitalists for assistance. No money can be advanced by the latter unless the tobacco is in their possession, and they can control it. New York exports from six to eight milton pounds of pressed tobacco annually. The Board of Trade wanted Congress to place them on the same platform that Secretary Boutwell does the merchants of other commodities or the customs. They claimed the same privilege as do the importers, of having the benefit of the bonded warehouses for three years.

Ar. Evans did not think that there had been fraud

porters, of having the benefit of the bonded warenouses for three years.

AIT. EVANS did not think that there had been fraud
in a single instance as to these bonded warehouses.

If there had been any loss it resulted from having
several grades of taxes.

Mr. Balley said his side of the question had been
taken by surprise, not expecting the subject of
bonded warehouses would come up to-day. He desired a continuation of the hearing.

After some conversation it was agreed by the
committee there should be a postponement until
next Tuesday morning, when representatives of all
kinds of tobacco manufacture are expected to be
heard.

Mr. Carroll said he would present the argument Christian Piper, of St. Louts, representing a large portion of the Western manufacturers, will oppose the conded warehouse system as applicable to nome consumption, apart from the purposes of exporta-

The question having been brought to the at-tention of the Internal Revenue office as to whether tobacco which had been stored in a factory, and before removal damaged by fire, would be subject to tax, the Office decides that under such circumstances no liability attaches to the manufacturer. Upon the question of the liability to taxation of tobacco snipped in bond, but lost at sea, the Com-missioner responds that the Courts have decided that such tooacco is liable to tax under circum-A number of representatives of firms interested in the topacco trade had an interview with the Chief

of the Internal Revenue Division in charge on mat-ters belonging to tax on tobacco, &c., to-day; but beyond a general conversation there resulted no business of importance or significance to the trade.

The Quakers and the President. The President was visited this afternoon by a delegation from the New York Society of Friends, consisting of Messrs, Samuel Willetts, William H. Macv. who presented a memorial adopted by the yearly meeting of friends, to the President and Congress, expressing joy at the settlement of our differences with Great Britain by treaty negotiations, in stead of resorting to war, and entreating for a settlement of national difficulties by arbitration, rather than by resorting to the sword. The delegation also thanked the President for the continuation of a policy which se-cured peace with the Indian tribes, and for the policy of the administration as to a peaceable solution

generally of important questions.

The President returned thanks for the visit and explained that the administration would always be devoted to the interests of peace consistent with national honor.

The interview lasted nearly half an hour, during which an agreeable conversation ensued on topics of a general character. The President promised to give the memorial presented by the delegation earnest attention.

The Farragut prize cases, in the Supreme Court of this district, were to-day referred, by consent of counsel, to a board of arbitration, consisting of W. H. Pavne, of Boston; Thomas J. Durand, of this city, and G. A. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with the understanding that the parties may appeal from the decision of the Board to the Su preme Court of the United States. The Postal Telegraph.

The Senate Committee on Post Offices at a meeting to-day decided to report the so-called Hubbard Postal Telegraph bill without any except trifling amendments. The report will probably be presented to-morrow.

Encouragement of the Shipping Interest. The following is the text of the bill introduced by Mr. Townsend, referred to in our columns yester-

Mr. Townsend, referred to in our columns yesterday:—

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE SALE OF ENSERVICEABLE
VERSELS AND MATERIALS IN THE UNITED STATES
MAYV DEPARTMENT AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF TWENTY IRON SEA-GOING STEAMSHIPS.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That
the Secretary of the Naw vo authorized to dispose of all
vessels and material now on hand in and about the several
navy yards that, upon careful survey of the same, shall be
deemed unserviceable or unsecssary.

SEC 2.—That he be authorized, in connection with the Secretary of the Treasury, to issue proposals at once for the construction, in private shipyards and wholly of American materials, of twenty hrst class from sea-going steamships of not
less than three thousand tons burson and of speed equal to
any ocean steamers now adoat, at a cost not to exceed one
miltion of tollars seab.

SEC 3.—That such vessels may be chartered to any responsible American citizens giving astirateory bonds for the performance of duties required by the United States government and on terms and ounditions to be prescribed by the
Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster tieneral.

SEC 3.—That is ship are to be commanded by obscers of
the United States Navy, and to be at the disposal of the
United States government, when required; subsidies, if any,
to be granted only on ships built within the United States.

SEC 5.—That also ship pare to be commanded by oncers of
the thick states government, when required; subsidies, if any,
to be granted only on ships built within the United States.

SEC 5.—That also ship pare to be commanded by oncers of
the townsels shall not be allowed to engage in any coastwise
navigation; and all shipbuilding and engine materians to be
used in the construction of vessels of over two thousand fire
hundred toom measurement shall be admitted free of duty.

SEC 5.—That any subsidies to be granted enail be confined
to vessels shull and commanded by Ameri

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROWNED WHILE SKATING.

On Monday afternoon George Tamkin, aged fifteen, of Newburg, skated from that place to New Hamburg, eight miles further north on the Hudson, in company with some young friends. He started alone on the

Josephine McCarty Shooting Two Gentlemen in a Car at Utica.

ANOTHER FISK-MANSFIELD CASE

Quarrel as to Free Love and the Purchase of a House.

An Innocent Man Killed-The Ball from the Revolver Passed Through the Face of One Man Into the Heart of Another.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

The Murderess Said To Be an Abortionist.

UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872. This morning "pent up Utica" was the scene of a ragedy never equalled in horror in the city's history. Oneida county has been a familiar theatre for murderers, and the hangman's duty has been frequently done; but for a parallel the crime now chronicled there is no record in local annals. A woman was at the bottom of it all. A woman's brain devised the murderous plan, and a woman's nerve coolly executed it. The particulars are as follows:—
This morning, about ten o'clock, Milton H. Thom-

son, a well-known insurance agent of Utica, entered a street car, in company with his nephew. Henry H. halted, in response to the signal of

A TALL, PORTLY LADY, who was heavily veiled. The semale seated herself immediately opposite Thomson. She was observed to lean forward and address him, and seems to have been disappointed and incensed at the reply. She made a quick, sharp gesture of distress, and a moment later sprang to her feet,

PRESENTED A REVOLVER AT THOMSON'S HEAD and fired. The ball entered his right cheek, passing thence out through one of the nostrils and finding lodgment in the heart of Henry H. Hall, who occupied a seat by the side of Thomson. The woman, quick as thought, stepped to the rear of the car, opened the door and sprang from the platform without opposition. The believing himself to be fatally wounded, asked that his wife be immediately sent for. An occupant of the car who was supporting Thomson's head observed that young Hall's body was resting in an unnatural position against the end of the car. He spoke to him, but the sound entered the ears of the dead.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HALL'S DEATH created a greater panic among the already terrified passengers, and it was not until the car had reached the city that the conductor gained sufficient self-possession to ring to a standstill. The murdered man was removed to the Butterfield House. Thomson signified his wish to be assisted to his office, where physicians subsequently attended him. His injuries, although painful, are not dangerous. THE WOMAN WALKED QUIETLY

down Genesee street, directly in the rear of the car she had just left. At the City Hall, where intelligence of her crime had preceded her, she was arrested by Officer Supple. She offered no opposition, and until three o'clock this afternoon was not aware that she had killed young Hall and had not killed her intended victim. The writer had an interview with the murderess this afternoon. She gives the name of Josephine McCarty. Her home is in Albany. She swears that Thomson ruined her, and after securing her confidence to a degree where she entrusted him with all her funds, took advantage of her by foreclosing a mortgage, which leaves her and her surce children homeless and penniless, She claims that

THOMSON IS THE FATHER OF HER CHILDREN. The friends of this gentleman say that the woman is one of the most desperately victous blackmatters in the country. In Albany she was known as Doctress Emma Burleigh, alias Virginia Seymour. She has been under arrest for various offences in that city. Thomson, the intended victim, has been in business in Uuca for many years. He has borne the reputation of a somewhat "rapid" individual, but is at present exemplary in all re spects.

THE MURDERED MAN, HALL. Ogdensburg. He leaves a wife child. The woman manifests much muca grief over the death of the "wrong man," but expresses no sorrow when referring to her attempt to kill Thomson. She frequently makes use of this expression:-"There's plenty of law in this country, but precious ilt'le justice."

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The Utica Herald of yesterday gives the followng additional particulars:-

The Utica Herald of yesterday gives the following additional particulars:—

On Saturday last Mrs. Josephine McCarty, of Albany, came to the Butterfield House, in this city, where she engaged rooms for herself and her three children—aged two, five and seven years respectively. Nothing peculiar as to ner appearance, conduct or the object of her visit seems to have been noticed by the clerks or attendants at the house. Some time during yesterday forenoon she left the house, and when the ten o'clock street car from New Hartiord, John Reed, conductor, approached the residence of Milton H. Thomson, 321 Genesse street, she was noticed by the conductor standing on the sidewalk south of the house. She allowed the car to pass, out when Mr. Thomson, accompanied by a friend, stepped from the door of his house, she signalled the car and took her seat nearly at the same time with Mr. Thomson and his friend. She sat in the rear corner of the car on the west side, Mr. Thomson occupying a seat directly opposite. After the car started the conductor collected the fares and took his place on the platform. When about opposite the house of Mr. O. B. Matteson, the woman rose to her feet and addressed some remarks to Mr. Thomson, which none of those in the car with them, so far as we can learn, understood. The reply, if there was any, was equally low. Mrs. McCarty leaned over, holding ner ear down as though to caten the reply. Immediately afterward the report of a pistol was heard and at the same instant Mr. Thomson in rew his head back against the side of the car. Blood started profusely from the lower part of his face, which he endeavored to stanch with his handwerthelf. His friend, Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburg, was seated beside him when the shot was fred, and sprang to his feet, falling in a way to hide his face. Of course, the report of the pistol created great confusion in the car. The woman attempted at once to leave the car, which was under rapid mollon. Edward Loughlin, one of the passengers, caught hold of her arms and told At the Butterfield House the dead body of Henry H. Hall was taken into the reading room, and Mr. Thomson was assisted into a chair in the public office. Medical advice was at once sought. News of the terrible affair seemed to spread on the wind to all parts of the city, and in an increabily short space of time the street in front of the Butterfield House, all accessible rooms on the first floor of the Butterfield House, and the street in the vicinity of City Hall and the station house were crowded by persons anxious to see the body of the innocent victim, the face of the wounded or the woman who had committed the deed. Mrs. McCarty, accompanied by Mr. Tapping, waiked down the street as far as opposite the City Hall. Mr. Tapping asked her if she was willing to place herself in custody, and she replied that she was. Janitor Supple having been informed by Wesley Dimbleby of the affair, conducted the woman to the station house, where she has since remained. She occupies the office of the Chief of Police, on the second floor, and is guarded by an officer constantly. The children seem to be unusually bright and intelligent. They will remain for the present at the Butterfield House.

Heary H. Hall is said to have been a man in comfortable circumstances, and was heid in bign

esteem by all who have met him mour city. Mr. Hall left the house in company with Mr. Thomson, intending to make preparation for the journey home, and met his death. His face, as he iay on the table in the reading room, indicated that he had been a man of energy and considerable shrewdness of character, of rather sanguine temperament and probably not demonstrative in man ener. He was rather below the medium size and aged at the time of his death about thirty years. The ball which caused his death entered the left side near the cohar bone, passing down and cutting the aorta, and lodging in the right lung. Internal hemorphage was the immediate cause of death, which must have been almost or quite instantaneous.

which must have been almost or quite instantaneous.

From the account of persons in the car it would seem that Mr. Thomson threw back his head at the very instant the shot was fired; otherwise it would seem more than probable that he would have been that he shot was fired; otherwise it would seem more than probable that he would have been killed, and Mr. Hail would have returned in safety to his home. The ball entered his left cheek, passing out through the right nostril. The wound is paintul, but not necessarily dangerous, although, owing to the previous condition of the gentleman's health serious results were for a time feared. It was rumored on the street last evening that his condition was critical in the extreme, but at his condition was critical in the extreme, but at his condition was critical in the extreme, but at his condition was critical in the extreme, but at his condition was critical in the extreme, but at nine o'clock he was as comfortable as could be expected, with strong possibilities of his early recovery.

THE MURDERER.

Immediately after the arrest of Mrs. McCarty she was the centre of observation for as many sensation seekers as could gain admittance to the station house. She is about forty-five years of are, lady-like in appearance, although yesterday laboring under intense mental excitement. At the time the arrest was made she wore a neatly-fitting brown alpaca dress and an imitation sealskin jacket. On her hat she wore a heavy veil, which was much of the time partially drawn over her face. Upon being brought to the station house she seemed to realize fully her situation, and by frequent exclamations expressed her concern for the welfare of her children. She was searched in the rooms of the juntor in City Hall. Nothing was found which would lead dren. She was searched in the rooms of the jamitor in City Hall. Nothing was found which would lead to any supposition that she intended suicide. The pistol was kept by Mrs. McCarty until the time of her arrest.

Mrs. McCarty is known in Albany as Dr. Emma Burleigh. Among her acquaintances in this city, and these are not so few in numbers as might be expected, she is known as Mrs. Josephine McCarty, to which name is entitled by marriage. She explains the fact of passing under a different name in Albany by stating that she was obliged to depend mainly on her profession for the support and education of her children, and that, in order to acquire at once an extensive practice, she was obliged to advertise, and that she disliked to advertise over own name. She, therefore, assumed the maiden name of her mother. She states that she has known Milton H. Thomson for about thirty years, and that he is the father

son for about thirty years, and that he is the father of her two younger children. That he has been a visitor at her house until his illness, about two years since. During these last two years shee has had no visits from him. Some time since she purchased a house in Albany, the price of which was \$4,500. On this there was a mortgage of \$3,000, and she was to par \$1,500 in cash. One thousand dollars she possessed, and Mr. fhomson, she says, gave her \$1,000 more. Five hundred dollars of this last thousand she applied to THE FURCHASE OF THE HOUSE.

The remaining five hundred she expended in repairs, expecting it would be sufficient for this purpose. She denies that this money was a loan, and says that it was a gift, and that she did not expect even to pay interest on it. At the same time, fearing trouble from other liabilities, she gave Mr. Thomson a mortgage, made in favor of E. Chamberlain, Mr. Thomson's own name appearing on no papers connected with the affair. The \$500 applied to repairing the place was not sufficient to accomplish the work, and owing to her inexperience she was obliged to expend four or five thousand before the premises were made comfortable. To this she applied the earnings of her profession as fast as they came in. These not being sufficient, she asked of Milton H. Thomson's being sufficient, she asked of Milton H. Thomson made comfortable. To this she applied the earnings of her profession as last as they came in. These not being sufficient, she asked of Mitton H. Thomson another thousand dollars, which she received. For this, and unsoliteted, she sent him a second mortgage on the property, made as had been the first. More recently her attorners neglected to pay the interest on the \$3,000 mortgage, and a foreclosure was commenced. As the time of this mortgage had nearly expired, it was arranged that the mortgage should, on the payment of its face, be assigned to the attorney. At about this time, Mrs. McCarty says, Mortimer G. Thomson came to Albany and demanded that the first mortgage be assigned to his brother, Mitton H. This was done. Mrs. McCarty states that she did not like the looks of affairs, and began to Fear That She was the se sold our. H. This was done. Mrs. McCarty states that she did not like the looks of affairs, and Began to Fear that she was to Be sold out. In July last she came to this city and had an interview with Mr. J. Thomas Spriggs. She says that he told her that the misunderstanding between the lawyers had made it necessary to foreclose and sell the place, but that she need not trouble herself and could remain in the house as she had done. She expressed her dissatisfaction, and says she was assured that the matter would be satisfactorily settled by Mr. Spriggs within two or three weeks. She then recurred to Albany, but received no intelligence from Mr. Spriggs, and wrote to him inquiring what progress had been made. He replied that he could effect no settlement. The mortgage was foreclosed and the property was sold. Mrs. McCarty says that even then she did not believe she was to be turned from the premises, and no one attended the sale authorized to hid on the property for her. The premises were bought, she alleges, by La Mott Thomson, acting nominally for a Mr. Green, of Long Island. Some weeks since a real estate agent came to her house with a card announcing that the place was for sale. This, she says, was the first direct intimation she had that she was to be turned from the place. Afterward she was told that the place had been sold, and on Wednesday last, herself and her children were thrown out from the house.

ON SATURDAY SHE CAME TO UTICA

for the purpose of having some provision made for her children. She denies that she intended any violence to Mr. Thomson when she came, and seems to have made no preparation for this result to her visit. Her oldest son says that she has habitually carried a pistol since an attempt was made to creak into her house some time since.

Mrs. McLarty came from Virginia to Augusta in her early years, and it was during her girlnood, we are informed, that she became acquainted with Milton H. Thomson. She married a Scotchman named McCarty, with whom she went to Europe. After her return she left her husband, and subsequently, she says, obtained a divorce, immediately after her arrest she intimated that she left her husband through the persuasion of Mr. Thomson. She was some years since brought prominently before the public of this city. At that time she brought suit for the recovery of a farm, Hram T. Jenkins and Lewis H. Babcock acting as her counsel. This suit she lost, but the decision was subsequently reversed on an appeal. Some peculiar views, brought out in testimony, attracted considerable attention to her.

Comments of the Press.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1872. The woman you refer to was known in this city as Dr. Emma Burleigh, alias Virginia Seymour, Josephine McCarty is a name she must have taken since she left here. Her general character is bad. She is supposed to be an abortionist. She has been arrested a number of times for different offences.

JOHN MALOY, Chief of Police. The Albany Ecening Journal of last evening com-

The Albany Ecening Journal of last evening comments on the affair as follows:—

This Mrs. McCarty is no other than the "female physician" of this city known as "Mrs Burleigh," some of whose professional work has given her considerable notoriety within a few months past. It seems that she travels about under outlerent names—generally "Burleigh," out sometimes "Seymour," and, as in Utica, "McCarty." The police of Utica have telegraphed for her general character. It seems there was a cause for the quarrel with the man Thomson, whom Mrs. Burleigh attempted to kill. Some three years ago he enticed her into a state-room on one of our sicamboa's. The result, she claimed, was a daughter, now living, and she began to blackmail Thomson. Among other valuables she obtained from him was the house she recently occupied in Howard, street. Having then refused to continue his benefactions, she informed his family of what had transpired. Upon this Thomson foreclosed the morigage on the Howard street house, and on last Monday the woman became houseless. She at once proceeded to Utica, and this murder is the result. The man she intended to kill will probably live. An innocent man was killed.

Mr. Thomson's friends deny the assertion that the entidiren of Mrs. McCarty are the children of Mrs. McCarty are the children of Mr. Thomson Being acquainted with her from her childnood, Mr. Thomson has in later years between the deal of the strended her with loans. More recently, they assert, she has attempted to blackmail him. These attempts were resisted. The recent loreclosure of a mortgage upon her house in Albany by a brother of Mr. Thomson, led to this attempt on his lite. When she first entered the car Mr. Thomson did not recognize her. When she spoke to him he did not understand her on account of the noise in the car. It is said that the woman has been in prison in Baitimore, and that she has at times assumed the costume of a man when travelling; that she is wicked, desperate and reckless as to statement.

Coroner Tefft being absent ments on the affair as follows:-

After being sworn and viewing the body the jury adjourned to the County Court House,

Mr. Thomson's Card to the Public. UTICA, N. Y., Jan. 18 -Evening.

The excitement with regard to the late street car tragedy in this city is unabated. Mr. Thomson to-morrow morning will publish the following card:-

TO THE PUBLIC—I do not expect to silence the clamor of those who devour character and fatten thereon, but I have a right to demand, and do demand, that all sensible people, and especially

those who have professed to be my friends, with-hold their judgment till they get the facts. MILTON H. THOMSON.

VERDICT OF THE JURY. The Coroner's jury this afternoon rendered the following verdict:-

following verdict:—

The jury do say, upon their oaths, that at Utica, N. Y., on the thorning of Weinesday, January 17, 1872, the said Henry H. Hall, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., while passing down Genesee street, on a street ear, in company with Milton R. Thomson, of Utica, came to his death by a bail fired from a pistol in the hands of one Josephine McCarty, not with the design to inflict any injury upon said Mall, but in felonious assault then and there made upon the person of said Milton H. Thomson by said Josephine McCarty, in which assault the bail fired from said pistol first passed through the face of said Thomson and then entered the body of said. Hall, causing his death as aforesaid.

LATEST FROM ALBANY.

A Joint Conference of Both Houses in Prospect-John Cochrane in a Pet-The Senate on Its Dignity-Caucus of Republicans-Tom Fields' Case Again.

ALBANY, Jon. 18 -Midnight. It is now rumored that the subject of auditing the claims against New York city and county, apportioning money for the departments and all the other matters embraced in Comptroller Green's bills will be considered in a joint conference between the two Houses. It is almost certain that the city government will be left in its present condition until a new charter is enacted, and that the bona side claims will be scheduled by the Comptroller, and a deficiency bill passed to raise in amount necessary to settle them.

John Cochrane, President of the Board of Alder-men, received the intelligence of Mayor Hair's resumption of the duties of the executive with sur prise. He declares that although required by the charter to assume the duties of Acting Mayor, under certain circumstances he is very averse to

being cailed upon to do so only at intervals. The republican Senators held a caucus to-night to consider what action should be taken in reference to the bill which provides for the employment and payment of the officers and employes of the Senate and Assembly, which was ordered to a third read-ing in the lower House this afternoon. There was

and assembly, which was ordered to a third reading in the lower house this afternoon. There was quite a specy degrate on that section of the bill which prescribes what employes the Senate shall have. Several of the Senators got very indignant at the idea of the House attempting to dictate to them what they should do in the matter of employing clerks and other officers. It was finally decided that the Senate should put its foot down firmly and declare for itself just what was wanted. The bill gives the Senate twelve clerks of committees. The caucus decided that sixteen clerks were necessary. The question as to what committees should have clerks was finally decided satisfactorily to the various charman. All the important committees are to have each its particular clerk; but the Committee on Religious Societies, among a few others, is to have a clerk jointly with the Committee on State Prisons—

a clerk jointly with the Committee on State Prisons—

A RATHER LAUGHABLE CONJUNCTION, surely. The Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Assembly met this evening in the Assembly Chamber to hear argument on the memorial against Fields. Messrs, Darling and R. H. Green argued in behalf of the memorialists, citing authorities for such action as they wished the committee to take. They went as far back as parliamentary records could be found, but wound up by acknowledging that there was no precedent for the action to be found in the records of this country; but they wanted the committee to make a precedent. Mr. John H. Reynolds appeared for Fields, and claimed that the only point was whether the Legislature could expel a member for any crime committed be fore the election. The argument was very lengthy and quite able, but the general impression seems to be that the burly Thomas will not be removed.

THE STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

Strong Prohibitory Enactments Recommended-A Temperance Party To Formed-The Seller of Liquor To Be Held Liable for Consequences to Purchaser. ALBANY, Jan. 18, 1872.

The Joint Committee on Legislation and Political Action, representing the State Temperance Society the Good Templars and the Sons of Temperance, held a meeting in this city to-day. Several drafts of a local pronibitory bill were considered, resulting in the adoption of a resolution approving substantially the so-called O'Donnell bill, which was introduced last year, with a change providing for obtaining a decision of the votes by ballot instead of petition, and

sion of the votes by ballot instead of petition, and John O'Donnell, Samuel McKean and H. S. McCallum were appointed a sub-committee to perfect the bill and present it to the Legislature.

At the annual meeting of the State Temperance Society, held at Troy, yesterday, Horace E. Smith and Rev. Samuel McKean were elected President and Corresponding Secretary, and Rev. J. H. Eaton chosen Recording Secretary, and several the society as being of Prosed to the secretary of the secretary of the society as being of the License laws and the substitution of stringent prombitory enactions in the State in asking of the Legislature now in session the enactment of a law securing it. Third—Declaring that temperance men should vote only for such can idiates for public officers as will carry out their principles, and, if necessary, that they ought to identify themselves. sary, that they ought to identify themselves with a separate temperance political party. Fourth—That a committee of five be appointed to

Fourth—That a committee of five be appointed to co-operate with other similar committees from other organizations to endeavor to advance the temperance reform in harmony with the enunciation of the foregoing resolutions. Fitth—In favor of legislation which shall make the seller hable for the pecuniary damages suffered by any person in consequence of liquors purchased.

THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

These resolutions were passed without oppostion, except the second, which was violently attacked by the leaders of the anti-dramsnop party, who, nowever, mustered but nine men on a test vote on a proposed ameadment and remained silent at the final passing of the resolution. H. S. McCallum, Hon. John o'Donnell, Rev. Henry Ward, Rev. Samuel McKean and Dr. J. C. Gallup were named as the Committee of Conference under the lourth resolution.

MAINE TEMPERANCE MEN IN COUNCIL.

The Michigan Liquor Law Recommended to the Legislature. AUGUSTA, Jan. 18, 1872.

In the State Temperance Convention this morning the resolutions reported yesterday were unani-mously adopted. They strongly recommend that the Sheriff enforce the act. The Committee on Temperance Legislation reported in favor of restoring the cider and wine clause as it stood in the act of 1858; that the Michigan law making the act of 1858; that the Michigan law making the seller of intoxicating liquors and the owner of the building responsible for the damage done by an intoxicated person be enacted in Maine; that persons convicted of filegally selling liquors be required to give bonds not to violate that law for a year; that a liquor agent convicted of selding liquor filegally be lineligible to the office of liquor agent again, and one or two other slight amendments. The report was unanimously adopted, and the committee instructed to bring the amendments before the Legislature, and to urge such legislation as will secure the better enforcement of the prohibitory laws, as suggested by the resolutions already adopted.

The Vermont Dairymen Association in Ses

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 18, 1872. The Vermont Dairymen's Association is holding its third annual session in this town. The meeting is largely attended by the leading dairymen throughout New England. Henry Clark delivered the address, reviewing the history of the Association. T. D. Curtis, of the Utica Heraid; Charles L. Flint, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agri-Filmt, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture; T. V. Gold, Secretary of the Connecticut Board of Agriculture; Alexander Hyde and M. H. Buckhall, President of the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College and Daniel Needham, of Massachusetts, have occupied the day. Harris Lewis, of New York, Governor Stewart and a large number of other distinguished persons are in attendance and will speak to-morrow, and other leading agricultural editors are in attendance.

THE WEST VIRGINIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 18, 1872. After a spirited debate in the Constitutional Convention pesterday, the resolution to move to Wheeling was laid on the table. The Mayor of Wheeling offers free transportation and good quarters if the Convention will remove.

The proceedings of the Legislature were unimportant.

HYDROPHOBIA.

Late yesterday afternoon Coroner Herrman received information that Henry Schneider, a youth of nineteen years, had died at 116 West Thirty-eighth street from hydrophobia. When and where the deceased was bitten did not transpire.